# Three Spanish Cities

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**Air View of Part of Toledo, Showing Tagus River Bridge.**

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

THE regional character of Spain can be glimpsed by visits to several of her outstanding cities. Toledo, in the central part of the peninsula, is venerable with age. It is asserted, variously, that Hercules; Tubal, grandson of Noah; and Jews who fled from Nebuchadnezzar, had a hand in shaping its early destiny.

The city occupies the crest of a hill rising nearly 200 feet from the Tagus. It is 47 miles southwest of Madrid. When the catapult was the modern engine of war, it was almost impregnable. The Tagus formed an admirable moat on the south, east and west sides; and the neck of land on the north stretching toward a fertile plain, was protected by the palisaded city walls that surrounded the city.

It is difficult to imagine that within less than two hours' train ride from the Spanish capital, there is a city with marked oriental appearance. The Puente de Alcantara, the principal gateway to Toledo on the east, is of Moorish design with massive high towers at each end. It was built in the Thirteenth century.

From the time one steps upon this bridge, until the river is recrossed by way of Puente de San Martin, skirting back fifty years earlier than the Puente de Alcantara, the many relics and ruins of medieval days in Toledo give a flavor of Palestine and Arabia, with a touch of French Gothic here and there.

High above the Alcantara, looms the Alcazar, a large rectangular stone structure that was once a castle, but its used now as a military school. It occupies the highest point of Toledo.

The road approaching the city from the bridge winds around the hill past the Hospital de Santa Cruz, a Fifteenth century building, and then through a Moorish archway that was nearly 400 years old when Columbus discovered America. It leads to the public square which still retains its Moorish name—the Zocodover.

A few blocks away toward the middle of the city, the lofty but graceful tower of Toledo cathedral rises above the housetops. Unfortunately, there is no cathedral close. The narrow, winding streets, bordered by unattractive buildings do not permit a full view of the edifice. It is a splendid example of French-Gothic architecture with carved monuments stained glass and tracery work comparable to that of other European cathedrals. It covers about the same area as that of Cologne cathedral and took 200 years to build. The foundation stone was laid in 1227.

**Malaga, Southern Seaport.**

Somewhat different from Toledo is Malaga, seaport of the south, which is off the route of the majority of seasoned European travelers. This ancient and famous seaport is not remote—it won prestige in earlier times by the frequent sailings from its harbor to England, France and Italy. It still does a considerable export business to those countries and far more distant places. But it seems to renounce tourists to retain its traditions.

Its white houses glisten in a seldom failing sunshine on the blue Mediterranean, and a rampart of hills helps keep its temperature equable and dry. These qualities have made it a rendezvous for a few sufferers from heart and lung troubles; but its aridity is hard on nervous patients. Indeed, at certain seasons, it is averred, courts of justice recognize the weather conditions as an extenuating circumstance in crime.

Malaga grows her famous grapes for raisins and wine, and gardens to the west of the city yield an amazing volume of melons, almonds, pomegranates and olives.

Today's Malaga is a direct contrast to its Moorish magnificence. It is quaint and interesting, but simplicity prevails. There is little formal entertainment, theaters are rather indifferent, the bull-ring, on a Sunday afternoon, offers the week's gala event. Romance lives in the evening court-

**Showing Tagus River Bridge.**

yard, where awning shrum their cultars to win a smile and a chat with fair maids guarded by iron bars.

Two principal indulgences of the Malaga man are cigarettes and sweetmeats. There are no rules against smoking on Malaga street cars, even if the doors and windows are closed, and there is no prejudice against a man walking through the streets or sitting at the bull fight arena, nibbling at some dainty confection. Sweetmeat shops abound. And also dog keys. The affection which the Asturian lavishes upon horse or dog, the Andalusian lavishes upon his donkey. Donkeys and sweetmeats are not wholly unrelated. On a stroll through Malaga's outskirts one may see scores of donkey ears and donkey noses, which is about all of the animals which project beyond the loads of brushwood they convey to the bakeries.

**Valencia del Cid.**

The intensive agriculture of its environs colors the life of Valencia, our third sample city, situated on the Mediterranean sea midway down the eastern coast of Spain. Irrigated orchards that are more like gardens than groves still mark Valencia's countryside away from the busy hubbub of the port. "The scent bottle of Andalus" the Moors called it. Spain lards know their city of 250,000 people as "Valencia del Cid." Thus do they surrender the city once more to the Cid, a Robin Hood bandit, who is quite lovable at a distance of nine centuries.

A practice in harmony with the old Valencia can be witnessed every Thursday morning at ten o'clock before the Door of the Apostles, main entrance to the five-hundred-year-old cathedral. Here meets the Tribunal de las Aguas, the Court of the Waters. The Tribunal's court room is the pavement, open to the blue sky; and has been for five centuries. The judges' bench is a sofa, upholstered in green. It appears from some more serious bidding place. Following the judges' sofa comes the bar of justice, a portable iron railing. And in due course seven judges. But how can those men judge? They have no long black cloaks. They have no wigs like the English judges. They have not professionally serious faces. They are dressed like peasants, in Sunday black with black felt hats. Indeed they are ordinary peasants elected by the peasant water users of the Huerta or gardens of Valencia's countryside.

Dazzling light plays upon Valencia's varicolored domes and towers of color which adorns the canvas of Valencia's Sorolla. The making of these tiles is a Valencian industry which contributes to the chromatic character of other Spanish cities.

Valencia's cathedral has been spoiled somewhat by "restorations" but the campanile where the Cid took his bride to view the conquered land still offers the visitor a marvelous panorama of fertile and highly cultivated plains.

The bells of this tower give life to the plains around. Their hourly peals tell the time when each tiller of the soil may open the gates of irrigation channels to release the waters for his parched land.

**Paid in Fish Hooks**

An island on which an able-bodied man is satisfied with five fishhooks for a day's work and a large ax for a fortnight's work, is described in a British Colonial report just issued. This spot is Rennell island, one of the least known of the Pacific Islands which was recently the subject of a geological survey. The inhabitants of the island are estimated to number at least 700 and are still untouched by white influence. They are described as "abjectly poor" and practically vegetarians.

**Sparsely Settled**

Edinburgh, the only settlement on the island of Tristan da Cunha, is about one hundred thirteen years old. It was named for the duke of Edinburgh.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Senators Begin Digging Up Facts About the Doings of the Lobbyists.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

INVESTIGATION of lobbies in Washington was begun by a senate committee of the senate committee on judiciary, and Messrs. Walsh of Montana, Caraway of Arkansas and Blaine of Wisconsin, the more radical of the Inquisitors, made it clear that they intend to extract a lot of information concerning the individuals and orgs ainations that try to exert influence on congress in relation to legislation of various sorts.

Alleged tariff lobbyists were the first to be called, and though some of them protested that information demanded was personal and not relevant to the inquiry, the recollection of the contempt proceedings against others who in recent times had refused to answer senate committee questions was potent, and the information sought was reluctantly given. On the opening day those quizzed included William Burgess, vice president of the United States Potters' association; Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the tariff committee; E. B. Broussard, a member of the committee; F. L. Koch, chief of the ceramics division of that body, and Karl Langenbeck, his predecessor in that position. Burgess denied he was a lobbyist, saying he regarded himself as a legitimate representative of industry. Most of the facts elicited from this group of witnesses had to do with quarrels among them over the furnishing of information to the framers of the tariff bill, and to relations with importers.

Dropping the ceramics for the present, the committee took up the domestic beet sugar lobby, and the most interesting witness in this connection was H. A. Austin, secretary and treasurer of the United States Beet Sugar association. He said his salary was $8,000 a year and admitted that his organization spends about $10,000 a year in the dissemination of information concerning the industry and of propaganda. The latter, he said, was incidentally in favor of a high duty on sugar. Since the enactment of the 1922 tariff act, he said, the association has expended about $70,000 for those purposes. Classifying lobbyists in four groups, he claimed he belonged in the second class consisting of representatives of trade associations who present the case of their industry in an orderly way. For the third day the main witnesses were C. Arnason, secretary of the Connecticut Manufacturers' association and Senator Hiram Bingham of the Nutmeg state, who had admitted that Eyanson was temporarily employed as his secretary and adviser during the consideration of the tariff bill by the finance committee and as such was admitted to executive sessions of the Republicon members of the committee.

PROGRESS with the tariff bill in the senate was slow, and conferences between the Republican and Democratic leaders failed to speed it up. Smoot took to task the radical group for helping in the delay, and Borah, who wants to confine the tariff revision entirely to agricultural products, retorted that the measure could be passed in ten days if revised to suit agriculture.

WHEN the senate took up the confirmation of the members of the federal farm board the radical Republicans and Democrats talked in opposition for some seven hours, but all the appointments were confirmed by decisive majorities after Robinson of Arkansas, minority leader, had announced he would vote for them and let the entire responsibility for the board rest on the President. Thirteen votes were cast against Chairman Legge, twenty-seven against S. R. McKelvie, representing grain, and twenty against Carl Williams, representing cotton. Only Blease of South Carolina voted against the other five members.

The attack on Legge was based on his former connection with the International Harvester company; McKelvie was assailed because of his alleged financial manipulations and creation of monopolies by the power companies. Big holding company groups also are delaying the consideration by senate committees of the comprehensive questionnaire sent to them more than a year ago, the report says. Senator Walsh of Montana, sponsor of the investigation, indicated he would move to broaden the commission's authority if necessary.

AFTER months of preparation a combined force of special treasury agents, deputy United States marshals and New Jersey police executed a grand coup on the rum smuggling syndicate that has been supplying New York and vicinity with imported—and cut—liquor. Secret indictments already had been returned by a federal grand jury in Trenton, and then the surprise attack was carried out with speed and skill along the Atlantic coast from the tip of Long Island to Atlantic City. Thirty-five places were raided, many arrests made and great quantities of liquor seized. Among the places taken was the headquarters of the syndicate, near Highland, N. J., a mansion formerly owned by Oscar Hammerstein, Jr. Its twenty rooms were fitted like a club. In the basement the raiders found tunnels leading to underground vaults in which liquor was stored, and where a number of machine guns and a quantity of small arms were hidden. The cupola on top the mansion was equipped with telescopes and was apparently used as a lookout tower from where the smugglers could watch for their craft.

A mile from this mansion the raiders captured a hidden radio station from which orders might be sent out to the fleet of liquor ships and speed boats operated by the syndicate. The operators already had learned the code and one of them took the place of the arrested operator, to lure more of the big rum vessels to points where they might be taken by coast guard boats.

William J. Calhoun, prohibition administrator for New Jersey, who was in charge of the raids in his state, said the syndicate was a "million dollar industry in an orderly way. For the third day the main witnesses were C. Arnason, secretary of the Connecticut Manufacturers' association and Senator Hiram Bingham of the Nutmeg state, who had admitted that Eyanson was temporarily employed as his secretary and adviser during the consideration of the tariff bill by the finance committee and as such was admitted to executive sessions of the Republicon members of the committee.

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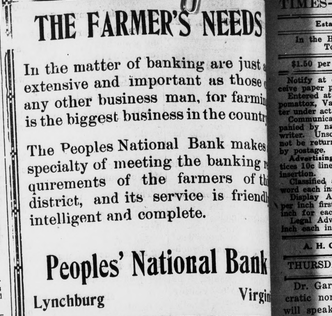
1—Prime Minister MacDonald and his political foe, Winston Churchill, greeting each other over Mr. MacDonald's cake on his sixty-third birthday. 2—President and Mrs. Hoover in their box at the deciding game of the world's series at Shibe park, Philadelphia. 3—Full length view of R-101, huge British dirigible that was successfully tested in flight.